

### REMARKS

The applicant's representative Mandy Jubang thanks Examiner Alina Boutah for the courtesies extended during the telephonic interview of February 20, 2007. During the interview, the "proxy unit" feature of claim 10 was discussed in view of Peterson. Agreement with respect to claim 10 was not reached.

Claims 10, 11, 13, 14, 16-21, and 23-34 are pending in this application, of which claims 10, 20, 24, and 34 are independent. Favorable reconsideration is requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 10, 11, 13, 14, 16-21, and 23-34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,185,625 issued to Tso et al. (hereinafter Tso) in view of USPN 6,594,682 issued to Peterson et al. (hereinafter Peterson).

Claim 10 is allowable for a number of reasons.

First, claim 10 recites a data server having "a proxy unit for determining whether a uniform resource locator (URL) received from the portable terminal is a channel URL associated with a set of URLs, each URL of the set being associated with content of a predetermined subject." The examiner concedes that Tso fails to explicitly teach such a proxy unit and relies on Peterson for this disclosure.

Peterson describes his invention succinctly in the Abstract:

A client-based system has a scheduling subsystem to schedule a time to obtain the Web content from the server. When the client reaches the scheduled time, the scheduling subsystem generates an event notification that contains sufficient information explaining how to retrieve the Web content. The client-based system has a delivery subsystem that is responsive to the event notification to obtain the Web content at the time set by the scheduling subsystem. The delivery subsystem preferably has multiple delivery modules that enable different types of distribution mechanism. In addition to the Web content or data itself, the delivery subsystem obtains an index to the Web content. The index summarizes the Web content to facilitate local search and find tasks. The index and Web content are stored in a cache at the client. An indexing subsystem presents the index to a user and enables the user to select from the index portions of the Web content that they prefer. Based on these preferences, filters are

created to remove items not of interest. When the client is offline, the user browses the cached Web content. The user is offered essentially the same functionality as a live online session, except that any requests to a remote server are temporarily accumulated for later submission. When the client reconnects to the server, all accumulated data is sent in batch to the appropriate servers. The user can also create his/her own channel by aggregating content from different channels.

Peterson describes three aspects of his invention and the applicant submits that none of the three aspects of Peterson's invention includes the claimed "data server" of claim 10.

Referring to FIGS. 1-3, in one aspect, Peterson discloses connecting a client 24 to Web server 22 via a distribution system 26. The distribution system 26 "might represent the Internet, or an Intranet, or other network" (col. 5, lines 65-67); the Web server 22 "provide both the Web content 28 and an index 30 to the Web content" (col. 6, lines 16-20); and the client 24 implements a client-based system having a Web fetching program 110 that "enables the basic functionality of going out on the Web and getting the desired content. The Web fetching program 110 uses the URLs to locate the index and Web content, and downloads the found information" (col. 9, lines 37-40). There is no disclosure or suggestion in Peterson with respect to FIGS. 1-3 of including a "data server, to which a portable terminal is connected via a network for receiving contents from a plurality of web servers that respectively provide the contents," in which the data server includes "a proxy unit for determining whether a uniform resource locator (URL) received from the portable terminal is a channel URL associated with a set of URLs, each URL of the set corresponding to a web server that provides contents of a predetermined subject, and if so, requesting the contents from the plurality of web servers associated with the respective URLs of the set ...," as recited in claim 10. It is clear from FIG. 1 and the description of the "Web fetching program 110" of the client-based system that Peterson contemplates a client-server system in which the client 24 directly locates and retrieves Web content from respective Web servers that provide the Web content. There is no hint or suggestion of including the claimed "data server" in the communication path between the client 24 and the Web servers 22 of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 8, in another aspect, Peterson discloses a webcast system 150 for delivering Web content from a webcast center 152 over a broadcast medium 154 to multiple

clients. The webcast center 152 “gathers Web content from the World Wide Web by visiting web sites 158(1)-158(N) via the Internet and fetching content from those sites. The webcast center 152 collects Web pages from the Internet’s World Wide Web 160 and stores them in a page cache 162. A system administrator sets a schedule that establishes which sites are visited by the webcast center 152, the time and frequency of the visits, and the type of content collected.” (col. 12, line 62 – col. 13, line 7). Even if the examiner reads the “webcast center 152” as corresponding to the “data server” of claim 10, the applicant submits that the webcast center does not include “a proxy unit for determining whether a uniform resource locator (URL) received from the portable terminal is a channel URL associated with a set of URLs, each URL of the set corresponding to a web server that provides contents of a predetermined subject, and if so, requesting the contents from the plurality of web servers associated with the respective URLs of the set ...,” as recited in claim 10. In col. 13, lines 16-36, Peterson makes clear that the broadcast medium 154 is a unidirectional medium that supports the multicasting of Web content from the webcast center to the clients, and even in those instances in which the broadcast medium supports two-way communication, the broadcast medium can be used for unidirectional multicasting from the webcast center to the clients. The applicant submits that the “unidirectional” nature of the broadcast medium and the manner in which the webcast center gathers Web content expressly teaches away from the notion that the webcast center includes the claimed “proxy unit for determining whether a uniform resource locator (URL) received from the portable terminal is a channel URL associated with a set of URLs....”

Referring to FIG. 9, in another aspect, Peterson discloses a client-server system 180 having a server 182 and a client 184. The client 184 establishes an account or some form of registration with the server 182 and submits the user’s preferences to the server 182, which creates one or more filters 186 based on the user's preferences. These filters 186 are maintained at the server 182 under the client's account. As the server receives various indexes 188(1)-188(3) of available Web content, the server 182 filters the indexes using the server-side filters 186 to create a customized index 190. The server 182 occasionally downloads the customized index 190 to the client 184. At that point, the client 184 may additionally apply its local filters 130 to further condense the customized index to yet a smaller index 192. It is this doubly-filtered index 192 that is presented to the user. (col. 14, lines 26-43). Even if the examiner reads the “server

182” as corresponding to the “data server” of claim 10, the applicant submits that FIG. 9 and col. 14, lines 43-46 in which Peterson discloses that “the client obtains the Web content either from the local cache, if available, or directly from the Web sites 194(1)-194(3) themselves” clearly teaches away from the server 182 including “a proxy unit for determining whether a uniform resource locator (URL) received from the portable terminal is a channel URL associated with a set of URLs, each URL of the set corresponding to a web server that provides contents of a predetermined subject, and if so, requesting the contents from the plurality of web servers associated with the respective URLs of the set ...,” and “a channel generator for gathering the received contents of the predetermined subject and binding the gathered contents into a single channel of contents prior to transmission of the single channel of contents to the portable terminal...” as recited in claim 10.

Further, claim 10 calls for the portable terminal, to which the data server is connected via the network, to include “a plurality of channel icons that respectively have channel URL information of a predetermined subject, and wherein a user selection of a channel icon of the portable terminal causes the respective channel URL to be transmitted from the portable terminal to the data server.”

FIG. 5 of Peterson shows an index viewer user interface that provides information on the various channels available to the user. (col. 10, lines 13-14). In col. 11, line 48 – col. 12, line 15, Peterson states:

The browser 90 enables the user to construct custom or personal channels by aggregating content from multiple channels into a single custom channel. The user selects a set of channels from the channel pane 122 and indicates the preferred Web content within each channel. The browser takes the user's input and constructs a set of filtration rules based on the user's selections and preferences. The browser then creates a new channel that presents the Web content from the set of channels that survives the filters.

As an example, suppose the user wants a personal channel that contains only basketball-related content. The user selects a set of channels that might carry basketball information, such as ESPN, CBS, CNN, and the like. Within each channel, the user can mark the sub-channel for basketball content or apply a filter for specific items in that channel to be disaggregated and then reaggregated. In FIG. 5, for instance, the user might check CBS SportsLine Channel, and the sub-channels "NBA" and

"College Basketball". In the case of the filter, basketball-related content is automatically identified by the browser based on keywords, tags, or other means for identification that the content provider might include with the content. These preferences are stored in the preference store 124.

The filtering subsystem 130 creates one or more filters that identify the basketball information from each of the selected channels. The new channel then references the identified basketball information by maintaining, for example, the URL to the basketball information as it is stored in the cache 116.

The channel pane UI 122 lists the personal channel as the "Basketball" channel. It may also identify sub-channels such as ESPN highlights, CBS Game of the Week, and so forth. **When the user clicks on the Basketball channel or sub-channel, the browser retrieves the basketball content and presents it in the viewer UI 140.**

Given the "scheduling" context of the Peterson invention, it is clear from the totality of the Peterson disclosure that when the user clicks on the Basketball channel or sub-channel, the browser retrieves the previously-cached basketball content that have survived the filters and presents the retrieved content in the viewer UI. Peterson does not disclose or make obvious a portable terminal in which "a user selection of a channel icon of the portable terminal causes the respective channel URL to be transmitted from the portable terminal to the data server," as recited in claim 10.

Tso and Peterson do not disclose all the features of claim 10. For at least these reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that claim 10 and its dependents are in condition for allowance.

The foregoing remarks also apply to independent claims 20, 24, and 34, which have similar limitations, and the claims that depend, directly and indirectly from, claims 20, 24, and 34.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as

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Page : 12 of 12

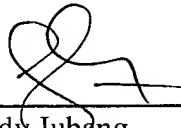
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an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Enclosed is a \$60.00 check for the Petition for Extension of Time fee. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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